Alex. Grant

COLLECTANEA ADAMANTÆA.—X.

THE

# Chronicles of London

FROM

## 44 HEN. III. TO 17 EDW. III.

*TRANSLATED FROM A MS. IN THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY,*

BY

EDMUND GOLDSMID, F.R.H.S.
F.S.A. (Scot.)

*IN THREE VOLUMES.*

VOL. II.

PRIVATELY PRINTED.
EDINBURGH.
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*This edition is limited to 400 small-paper copies, and 75 large-paper copies.*

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## EDWARD II.

*The names of Mayors and Sheriffs and other Notable Events in the Reign of King Edward II.*

i. Sir John Blount, Knight, Mayor. Nicolas Pycot and Nigel Drury, Sheriffs.[1]

In this year, on the Friday after the feast of St. Luke, was King Edward nobly interred at Westminster. At this time the Templars were

[1] On the 30th Dec. Nicolas Picot, Alderman of Coleman Street Ward, (M.S. Lansd. 558, fol. 204b), and Nigell Drury, Alderman of Billingsgate Ward (Ibid.), sheriffs of London, received £40 to provide beer for the King's Coronation. (Devon's Issue Roll, p. 121.)

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destroyed. In this year, the day after the feast of St. Peter *in Cathedra*, the King and his Queen, Isabella, were crowned, at which coronation was Sir John Bakewell, Knight, killed as he fell from a wall.[1] In this year there was a great eye disease, by which many people lost their eyesight.

ii. Nicolas of Faringdon,[2] Mayor. Jakes le

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[1] This fatal occurrence is stated by the monks of Westminster to have been a judgment in their favour, in consequence of Sir John Bakwell having been a great enemy to their church through some law differences between him and the convent. He was pressed to death by the crowd "without the happiness of the last viaticum." (Dart's Westm. Abbey, ii. xxvij.)

[2] He was a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, and the son of William Farindon, Alderman of Farringdon Ward, within and without, and sheriff in 1281. He served the office of mayor four times, viz., in 1308, 1313, 1320, and 1323, in which last year the office of mayoralty being in the king's hands for certain causes, the king by his writ committed it to Nicolas Farindon, during pleasure, and commanded the aldermen &c. to be obedient to him as mayor. In 1314 he was member for the city, and also in 1340. He first occurs as warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1339, and for the last time in 1352. In 1361 he built the east arch or gate which entered the south churchyard of St. Paul's. He lived to a great age, as he witnessed several deeds in the year 1363. The time of his death is not known,

Botiller and William de Basing,[1] Sheriffs.

iii. Thomas Romeyn, Mayor.[2] Roger Palmer and Jakes Fouke,[3] Sheriffs.

At this time came Sir Piers Gaveston into England, who had been exiled by King Edward the Conqueror, and was made Earl of Cornwall, to the great harm of all the realm. In this year there was so much ice on the Thames that many people passed over on foot to Southwark and back to London.[4] In this year was given judg-

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but he was buried in the church of St. Peter le Chepe, in which church he founded a chantry of the yearly value of £5 6s. 8d. and also gave 4s. out of his lands in the same parish for the maintenance of a light, to be perpetually burning before our Lady there.

[1] He is said by Stowe to have been one of the founders of the priory of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street. William Basinge, dean of St. Paul's, was the first founder.

[2] Alderman of Cordwainer Street Ward (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b), and served the office of sheriff in 19 Edw. I. Stowe says, "he was a great benefactor to the church of St. Thomas the Apostle, and had a chantry there 1319." Will dated London "in domo sua paroch. de Aldemarie church die Jovis in festo sanctæ Thomæ Apostoli." A. D. 1312. (Regist. Reynolds, f. 260b. in Bibl. Lambeth.)

[3] MS. Addit. No. 5444, f. 153b, states his name to be "Jacobus Filius Fulconis de Sancto Edmundo."

[4] The following account of this severe frost is extracted from the MS. last quoted, f. 154. "Eodem

ment at Westminster on the question of bastardy, that if any bastard died without heir or without making a will, his lands and tenements should be escheat to the King.

iv. Richard de Refham, Mayor.[1] Symond Corp and Piers de Blakeneye,[2] Sheriffs.

v. John Gisors, Mayor.[3] Richard de Welford and Simon de Mereworthe, Sheriffs.

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anno, in festo natalis Domini, tanta frigiditas et gelu fuerat massata et congregata in Thamisia et ubique, quod pauperes, præ nimio frigore, oprimabantur, et quod panis in stramine vel alio velamine coopertus, fuerat congelatus, quod non potuit comedi, nisi fuerit calefactus ; et quod tanta fuit massa crustium glaciorum in Thamisia, quod homines iter suum arripuerunt de Quenhethe in Suthwork, et de Westm. usque London : et sic per multum tempus duravit, quod populus duxit choream per mediam ejus, juxta ignem quemdam ibidem factam, et luctaverunt, et leporem cum canibus ceperunt in medio Thamis., ponte London, in magno periculo et dampno permanente ; sed et pons Roffensis et aliæ pontes in cursu aquarum stantes omnino corruerunt."

[1] Alderman of Dowgate Ward (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b). Through his falsely imprisoning William de Hakford, mercer, which led to a commotion in the city, he was deposed from his office of mayor, and afterwards from his aldermanship. (MS. Addit. 5444, f. 170.)

[2] Piers de Blackeneye dying within the year, John de Grauntebrugge was chosen in his place. (MS. Addit. 5444. f. 169b.)

[3] Sir John Gisors, knt. one of the Pepperers' (now

In the same year there was great discord between the King and the Barons concerning Sir

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the Grocers') Company, was seven times mayor, alderman of Vintry Ward, and coroner for the city, from 10 to 13 Edw. 1. (MS. Lansd. 558. f. 204, 206.) The family is said to be of Italian origin—the *Gisorio* ; but the name is decidedly Norman, Gisors being the name of a town in Normandy. In 1311 he was made constable of the Tower. (Claus. 1 Edw. III. p. 1 m. 23.) In 1314 he was nominated, with William de Liere, by the mayor and aldermen, &c. to attend the Parliament at York, for which he received twenty marks for his expenses, and William de Liere fifteen marks. (Liber. E. p. 20, inter Archiv. Civit. Lond.) During his mayoralty, in 1315, he, with Nicholas de Farendon, John de Wengrave, Robert de Keleseye, and other aldermen, appeared before the King at Westminster, and on their bended knees asked pardon for an outrage committed by the citizens in demolishing the eastern rampart opposite to the outward gate of the tower. The king, in consideration of 600 marks which the citizens promised to give him, and on condition that the rampart should be repaired at their expense, with all possible dispatch, and that the malefactors should be punished, pardoned them the whole trespass. (Claus. 9 Edw. II. m. 25d.) The time of his death is not known, but he was buried in the chapel of St. Mary, in the Grey Friars, "ad dexterum cornu altaris sub prima parte fenestræ sub lapide elevato." (Collect. Topog. et Geneal. v. 282.) There were two of this name who served the office of mayor, the first in 1245, and the second in 1312, 1313, and 1315. Stowe says the latter was buried, with others of this very distinguished family, in the church of St.

Piers Gaveston, because the treasure of the land was wasted by him in pomp and great extravagance, and the said Piers Gaveston held in great contempt the great people of the land, and gave to each lord some nick-mane in mockery. The end was that he was watched till he was away from the King, and taken by the Earl of Warwick,[1] supported by the other great men of the land, and was conducted to Warwick, and afterwards by their advice, on the 19th day of June, at the hour of vespers, he was led into a field which is called Blacklow, near a running water which is called Gaversik, and was there beheaded. In this year was destroyed a wall of earth near the Tower which Sir John Cromwell[2] made, about which a great disturbance took place on St. Matthew's Eve between the Corporation of the City and Sir John Cromwell.

vi. Johan Gisors, mayor. Adam Lucekyn and Johan Lambyn, sheriffs.

In this year was born Edward of Windsor,

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Martin in the Vintry. (See MS. Harl. 1349. f. 3b.) Gisors' Hall, now called Gerrard's Hall, was in the possession of this family for several years. (Maitland, ii. 825.)

[1] Guy de Beauchamp XI.—9 Earl of Warwick, ob. 1315.

[2] A memoir of this personage may be found in Sir Harris Nicholas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 356.

son of the King and of Queen Isabella, daughter of the King of France; this event took place on Monday in the feast of St. Bryce, and on the day of St. Esmond de Pounteneye he was baptized by Cardinal Arnold. In this year the Sunday after Candlemas, the apprentices of London went in procession from Chepe to Westminster. And in this year died Robert of Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury. In this year was the eyre in Kent, and Sir Henry Staunton, Henry Spygornel, William de Goldingtone and Johan de Motteforde were Justices. In this year died Ralph de Baldok, Bishop of London.

vii. Nicolas de Faringdon, mayor. Hugh de Barton [1] and Robert de Burdeyn,[2] sheriffs.

In this year was Walter Reynald, Bishop of Worcester, enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter. In this year was the King defeated at Stirling, in Scotland, by Robert the Bruce, on the day of St. John the Baptist. In the battle were slain

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[1] Alderman of Coleman Street Ward (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b), where he is called "Garton." He was probably a member of the Grocers' Company, as MS. Addit. 5444, f. 221b, calls him "Hugo de Garton, spicer."

[2] He was a member of the Goldsmiths' Company. (MS. ut supra.)

the Earl of Gloucester,[1] Robert de Clifford, Sir Giles D'Argentein and many others, and the Earl of Hereford and other great lords were were taken and imprisoned at Bodeville, and the Earl of Pembroke,[2] Sir Hugh le Despencer, Henry de Beaumond, Johan de Cromwell and others escaped to Dunbar and there embarked and came to Berwick.

In this year the cross of the tower of St. Paul was taken down and repaired and there were found in the old cross relics, namely, a cloth over which mass is sung, white, entire and without any damage, and in this cloth were found a part of the shaft of the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ made in the manner of a cross, a stone of the sepulchre of Our Lord and another stone from the place where Our Lord stood when He ascended into heaven, and another from the Mount of Calvary where the cross of Our Lord was fixed. There was also found a purse and in this purse a piece of red sandal wood in which were enveloped the bones of the 11,000 virgins and other relics the names of which were not known. Which relics Master

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[1] Gilbert de Clare, X.—8 Earl of Gloucester.

[2] Aymer de Valence, X.—2 Earl of Pembroke, ob. 1323. A memoir of this celebrated earl may be found in Sir Harris Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 145.

Robert Clothal [1] shewed to the people in his preaching on the Sunday before the feast of St. Botolf, after which these relics were put back into the cross and several other new things on St. Francis' Day.[2]

viii. Johan Gisors, mayor. Stephen of Abingdon and Hamon Chickwell, Sheriffs.

In this year the Earl of Warwick died. In this year there was so much rain that corn and all other things failed in August and the rain lasted from Pentecost to Passover. In this year, on the feast of St. James the Less, a baker was found drunk on the ground and because another baker . . . . . .[3] by whom many were imprisoned and impoverished through the malice and false dealing of the said John Gisors, Mayor.

ix. Stephen of Abingdon,[4] mayor. William Bodeleygh and Hamon Godchep, sheriffs.

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[1] He was Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1309; and again in 1319. (Dugdale's St Paul's, pp. 232, 271. Edit. Ellis.)

[2] The reliques of saints it appears were anciently kept in the Cross, probably to preserve the church from all danger of tempests. (Dugdale's St Paul's, pp. 11, 337. Edit. Ellis.)

[3] The text reads: "ne porta mie le juise, mesme le jour l'avandit meir fust ledengée del poeple et appellé Rogier," which, I confess, I cannot make out.

[4] Alderman of Dowgate Ward and chamberlain for

In this year was a great famine so that people without number died of hunger and a great pestilence followed. In this year at Pentecost and after, the quarter of corn sold at 38 shillings and 40 shillings and barley for 40 shillings and two small onions for a penny.[1]

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the city. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 205, 206b.) He was also a member of the Drapers' Company; and during his mayoralty was appointed to the office of butler to the king, which has continued ever since. (MS. Add. 5444, f. 223, 227b.) The last person who served this office was the Right Hon. John Thomas Thorpe, at the coronation of Geo. IV. on the 19 July 1821. His office was to serve the king after dinner with wine in a gold cup, which cup, with the cover belonging to it, and the layer of gold, he retained for his own use as his fee and reward.

[1] Between the years 1314 and 1317, the city, in common with the rest of the kingdom, suffered greatly from a scarcity of provisions, which eventually produced a complete famine, although different statutes were made by the king to limit the consumption, and restrain the prices of corn, meat, &c. "There followed this famine," says Stowe, (Annales, 218. Edit. Howes), "a grievous mortalitie of people, so that the quicke might vnneath burie the dead. The beastes and cattell also, by the corrupt grasse whereof they fed, dyed, whereby it came to passe that the eating of flesh was suspected of all men, for flesh of beastes not corrupted was hard to finde. Horse-flesh was counted great delicates: the poore stole fatte dogges to eate: some (as was sayde) compelled through famine, in hidde places, did eate the flesh of their owne children, and some stole others, which they devoured. Theeves

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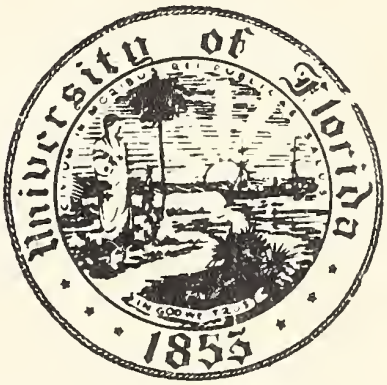

[COLLECTANEA ADAMANTÆA.]

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x. John de Wengrave, mayor.[1] William Caustone and Ralf la Balaunce, sheriffs.

The great distress still continued. In this year in July a great thunderstorm took place with a great fall of rain which did great damage to the Fleet and Holborne Bridges.[2]

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that were in prisons did plucke in peeces those that were newly brought amongst them, and greedily devoured them halfe alive." See also MS. Cott. Faustina, A. VIII. f. 174b, for certain petitions of the clergy to the archbishop of Canterbury relative to this dreadful famine.

[1] At the time of his election he was "Recordator Gildaulæ, et subcoronatur." (MS. Add. 5444, f. 2£0b.) He was also alderman of Cheap Ward and coroner for the City. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b, 206b).

[2] MS. Cott. Faustina A. VIIJ. f. 175b. thus records this dreadful inundation, &c.—

"Memorandum quod die Translationis Sancti Martini (4 July) in sero et per totam noctem sequentem vise fuerunt tante coruscationes et audita tanta tonitrua quanta longe ante fuerant inaudita, anno videlicet domini M°.CCC. septimo decimo. Fuit etiam in ipsa nocte tanta pluvia quod per inundationem aquarum subito provenientium multi pontes, domus quamplurima, cum hominibus et pueris, ac etiam molendina in multis locis sunt submersa. Ista acciderunt London: tamen pluvia fuit particularis et non universalis."

Malcolm (Lond. Rediv. i. 376) says, "The little River Fleet, whose waters were swelled by Turnmill and Oldbourn brooks, flowed in a valley, which may be very readily traced from the Thames to Battle Bridge" (now called King's Cross,) "near the Small-Pox Hospital." Everything but the names of Old-

xi. John de Wengrave, mayor. William de Furneaux and John Prior, sheriffs.

In this year through the conspiracy and collusion of the said Mayor there arose a great discord between the corporation and him, and the corporation desired certain points in their new Charter which were much against the wish of the said Johan the mayor.

xii. Johan Wengrave, mayor, by procuring letters from the King and by assent of certain persons against the wishes of the corporation. Johan Poyntel and Johan Dalling, sheriffs.

In this year was the new Charter confirmed by the King and cost 100 pounds, and the said Johan Wengrave did great harm in his time to the corporation.

xiii. Hamon de Chickwell, mayor.[1] Johan Pres-

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bourne (Holborn) and Turnmill are lost to us; and the Fleet exists only under a sewer. Fleet River, says Stowe, was called in the foundation charter of St. Martin's-le-Grand College, by the Conqueror, the River of Wells. See also Knight's London, p. 225, where may be found an engraving of the Fleet Ditch, 1749.

[1] He was a member of the Grocers' Company (pepperer), six times mayor of London during the reign of Edward II. namely, in the years 1319, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1325, and finally in 1327. He was also alderman of Queenhithe Ward. (MS. Lansd. 558, f. 204b.) The periods at which he presided over the

ton[1] and Symond of Abingdon, sheriffs.

In this year the King passed over to France to do his homage and the Queen went with him. In this year every man was forbidden to harbour spies which caused many spies to be taken and hung in Ludgate within and without. In this time many tradesmen of London were clothed in silk, and did much business. (?)

xiv. Nicolas of Faringdon, mayor. William Prudhomme and Reynold Cunduyt, sheriffs.

During this time on Wednesday after the day of St. Hillary the Judges in Eyre sat at the Tower of London, that is to say Henry Staunton,[2] William Herle, Esmond Paselee. In this

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city, as its chief magistrate, were stormy and tumultuous, but he appears by his activity and decision to have effectually maintained order and tranquillity, and thereby secured to himself the approbation of his fellow-citizens. He died in 1328, and was buried, according to Stowe, in St Paul's Cathedral, "in the north-west walk, against the choir." MS. Add. 5444, f. 223, however, calls him "Piscenarius," a member of the Fishmongers' Company.

[1] Member of the Drapers' Company. He was elected mayor in 7 Edw. III.

[2] This name should be Hervy de Stanton. He was the founder of Michael House at Cambridge, since embodied in Trinity College. His family name was Aungier, or Aunger, and he is said to have been a native of Suffolk. He was rector of East Dereham and North Creake, in Norfolk, a canon of York and Wells, and chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward II.

year was lost the Mayoralty of London for a trespass which John Gisors committed during the time he was mayor, because that he allowed Henry de Braundeston felon of the King to enjoy the franchise of London after he had committed the felony. The said Henry had slain a man in the holy church of St. Mary-at-Hill. Sir Robert Kendal was made governor and remained governor until the Wednesday after St. Dunstan's Day when the King allowed the corporation to elect a mayor to remain till the day before St. Michael's Day. Accordingly Hamon de Chickwell was elected mayor.[1] In this eyre it was ordained that no felon of the King should be. . . . . .[2]

In this year a woman whose name was Isabella de Bury killed the clerk of the church

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He was also a benefactor to the Hospital of St. Nicholas at Bury St. Edmund's. He died at York in 1337. (See Wright's Memorials of Cambridge.)

[1] In consequence of certain quarrels having ensued between the mayor and aldermen and the commonalty of the city, and several of the officers and magistrates charged with various misdemeanours and acts of corruption, the mayoralty of the city was seized into the hands of the crown, and Sir Robert de Kendal was appointed custos; but the king soon afterwards restored their liberties, and Hamond Chigwall was chosen mayor. (Rot. Pat. 14 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 22.)

[2] The text has: "prise taunke en aire de justices."

of All Saints near the wall of London, and kept herself shut up in the same church for five days, until the bishop of London issued a letter to the effect that the church did not wish to save her, whereupon she was conducted out of the church to Newgate, and on the third day after was hanged. In this assize were persons of influence, aldermen and others indicted of false conspiracy. In this year there arose a discord between the great lords of the land and Sir Hugh le Despencer, father and son, on diverse points of harm which the lords of the land accused them of. Wherefore the Earl of Hereford, the Mortimers, and several other great lords destroyed their lands and houses, and came with a great host to London at the beginning of August, and on the eve of the Assumption the Despencers, father and son, were exiled in presence of the King in Westminster. But the King maintained the son in the Kingdom among the Cinque Ports, and the said Sir Hugh the younger robbed merchant ships and other vessels in great number which which were coming to England, and thereby committed great harm at this time.

xv. Hamon de Chickwell elected mayor by the corporation through the good-will of the King.[1]

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[1] See Rot. Pat. 14 Ewd. II. p. 1, m. 11.

Richard Constantin and Richard Hakeney,[1] sheriffs.

In this year before All Saints' Day the King assembled his host and beseiged the castle of Leeds,[2] which belonged to Sir Bartholemew

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[1] He was buried in the church of St. Mary-at-Hill. Stowe states that the body of Alice his wife found remarkably presereed after being buried 170 years.

[2] The siege of the Castle of Leeds, in Kent, was occasioned by the following circumstance :—The king having gone to Canterbury with the queen to perform their devotions at the Shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, the latter in returning towards London desired a night's lodging at the castle, which belonged to Lord Badlesmere, but in his absence she was not only denied admittance, but some of her servants were killed as they presented themselves at the gate. So general was the indignation excited by this affront, that the king found no difficulty in raising an army and reducing the castle ; after which he hanged the governor (Sir Thomas Culpeper), and sent Margaret, the wife of Lord Badlesmere, and Giles his son and heir, prisoners to the Tower of London. On this occasion the cicizens of London assisted the king by raising a body of foot soldiers, who also served in other parts of the kingdom. The services then performed by the citizens are recited in the second charter of Edward II., wherein he grants that euch service shall not be drawn into a precedent for the future. As this charter, though it does not confer any franchise, is an acknowledgement of the prescriptive exemption that the citizens should not go to war out of the city, it has

Badlesmere, then seneschal of the king, and the King entered the Castle on the eve of All Saints' Day, but it held out for a fortnight. And then Sir Bartholomew Burghersh[1] and the lady of Badlesmere, and others in their company, were committed to the Tower of London, and fourteen persons who were found in the castle were hanged outside the gate, and one Watkin Colpeper of Kent was taken to Winchelsea and hanged. After all this the king caused to be drawn up a charter of great servage, and wished the good people of London should seal it as it was, but the good people of the city did not

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been treated as a document of great importance. And the right or claim of the freemen of London to be exempted from imprisonment is considered as being founded upon such prescriptive exemption. But the supply of soldiers is now systematically provived for by he Mutiny Acts.

[1] Bartholomew Lord Burghersh was one of the barons who had joined with Thomas Earl of Lancaster and others in opposition to the two Spencers. After the defeat of the barons at Boroughbridge, he fled with Lord Badlesmere to Leeds Castle, where they were besieged, and taken prisoners, and he was sent to the Tower. The arrival of the queen procured him his enlargement. Lord Burghersh was generally in active service. He was constable of Dover Castle, admiral of the seas to the westward, chamberlain to the king's household, constable of the Tower, and warden of all the king's forests south of Trent.

wish to grant what the king wished for. At this time the King went away to Winchester with a great host, and at the feast of St. Lucy the people of London sent to the King at Winchester 380 men well armed. In this year, on the day of the conversion of St. Paul, the two Mortimers gave themselves up to the king, and were taken to the Tower by the Earl of Warren, Robert Lewer, and several others, on Saturday the eve of St. Valentine's, after supper. At this time Viscount Hereford was taken and hanged at Gloucester. At this time, on the 3d day of March, the people of London committed to the king another batch of 120 armed men. At this time, on the next Tuesday after the feast of St. Gregory, which was the 16th day of March, was Sir Thomas of Lancaster, of five counties taken at Burghbridge by one Sir Andrew Hercle, along with Sir Humfrey de Bown, Count of Hereford, and killed, while many of the barons of the land were killed, taken, or imprisoned: and on the 21st day of March was the said Earl of Lancaster beheaded at Pontefract. And on the same day William Fitz-William, Sir Waryn de Lisle, Sir Henry de Bradebourne, Sir Thomas Mauduyt, Sir William Tucket, Sir William Cheyne, barons, and Thomas Page, squire of the said Earl of Lancaster, were all taken and

hanged at London on the 3rd day of April, which was the eve of Palm-day. Sir John Moubray, Sir Roger de Clifford, Sir Gosselyn d'Eyville, were drawn and hanged at Berwick; and Sir Henry Tyeis was drawn and hanged at London. Afterwards, on the eve of the Passover, came Sir Bartholemew Baldesmere,[1] who was a great baron and seneschal of the king, to London on his way to Canterbury, and on the Wednesday of Passover-week he was vilely drawn, hanged, and beheaded at Canterbury before his nephew Sir Bartholomew of Ashbournham. Sir Francis Oldenham was drawn and hanged at Windsor on the Wednesday after Easter; Sir Henry de Mountfort and Sir Henry de Wilingham at Bristol; Sir John Giffard and Sir Roger de Elmerigge at Gloucester; Sir William Fleming at Cardiff; Sir Thomas Colepeper at Winchelsea; Sir Stephen Baret at Collyere. Sir Roger Dammory died in a duel at Tutbury. Sir Hugh Audley the elder and Sir John Charlton gave themselves up to the King. Sir John Butturd, Sir John Kingston, Sir Nicol Percy, Sir John Maltravers the younger, Sir John Twyford, and Sir William Trussel fled over sea. Sir

[1] See a memoir of this baron in Sir Harris Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 348.

Robert Holond, Sir Hugh Audley the younger, and ninety-two other good knights were cast into prison during the King's pleasure.[1] On the eve of St Margaret's next, the good people of London sent to the King at Newcastle-on-Tyne a hundred well armed and well equipped men. At this time the bushel of corn sold at three shillings and eightpence. At this time, on the 2d day of August, the two Mortimers were tried at Westminster before six justices, and condemned to be drawn and hanged for murder and for robberies which sentence the King allowed against them, but no execution of this judgment took place by reason of a respite from the King. On the following day the King granted them their lives, but commanded them to be kept in perpetual imprisonment. At this time, at the beginning of August, the King went away with his army to the territories of Scotland, and advanced for forty miles into the country, and there a large number of his people died of hunger for want of victuals, and the King could not find any opponents But he returned shamefully to England, and

[1] See MS. Harl. No. 88, f. 154 et seq. for the record and process of the sentence passed upon Sir Roger Damory and others. See also Parl. Writs, pt. ii. p. 261, et seq.

wasted his people much with tyranny and ill-usage.

xvi. Hamon Chichwell, mayor. John of Grantham, peperer, and Roger of Ely, fishmonger, sheriffs.

In this year the Scots came on Blackomore in England, and robbed and burned everywhere, and took away a great part of the King's sustenance, for he was at that moment in the neighbourhood of York. In the same year, on Thursday the 3d day of March, Sir Andrew Hercley was made Earl of Carlisle by the King, for his having captured the noble Earl Sir Thomas of Lancaster and Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. In the same year the said Sir Andrew was taken at Carlisle, and there was drawn and hanged, his head cut off, and his bowels burned, quartered, and his head sent to London on the Sunday following St. Gregory's Day.[1] At this time, on the 4th day of April,

[1] See MS. Harl. No. 88, f. 160, for the record and process of the judgment passed upon Andrew de Harcla, Earl of Carlisle. He was attainted of high treason for allying himself, both by oath and writing, to maintain Robert Bruce as King of Sbotland. For whieh treason he was adjudged to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded, his heart and entrails torn out, burnt to ashes, and the ashes cast to the winds, his carcase to be cut into four quarters, one to be hanged at the top of the tower of Carlisle, another at the top of the

were Hamon Chickwell, the mayor, the aldermen, sheriffs, and clerks, summoned to come before the King at Westminster. Then the King, by reason of his resentment, did without any reason depose the said Hamon from his mayoralty, and made Nicolas of Farindon governor of London. And the said Hamon Chickwell, Hamon Godchep, Esmon Lambyn, and Roger Palmer, aldermen, followed the court of the King to answer any accusation he might desire to make against them.

At that time God performed several miracles in the Church of St. Paul, at the table which the said Thomas of Lancaster made in remembrance of the fact that the King had granted and affirmed the ordinances which were made by Sir Robert of Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury, and by all the great and wise men of England, to the great profit of the realm. In which place the crooked were made straight, the blind received their sight, the deaf their hearing, and other good deeds of grace were openly shown. At this time was the sixth penny on goods levied in London and in other

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tower of Newcastle, the third on the bridge at York, the fourth at Shrewsbury ; and his head to be spiked on London Bridge. All which was executed accordingly.

cities in England, and on uplands the tenth penny was exacted, to the great distress and impoverishment of the common people of the land. At this time the truce between the King of England and Robert the Bruce was made, from the twelfth day of June in the 16th year of the reign, for thirteen years, under divers conditions between the parties aforesaid, each binding himself in honor.

And after this, on the day of the Translation of St. Thomas, by a writ from the King issued in Chancery, the table in St. Paul's and the wax candles which were there offered in devotion for the martyr, of great renown, was taken away; but the people's devotion was not at an end therefore, for they offered their oblations to the pillar where the table had hung.[1]

In the same year, on the Friday before the first day of August, came the Exchequer of the King from Berwick to Westminster, and great treasure with it.

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[1] A copy of this table is printed amongst the notes to the Chronicle of London (MS. Harl. 565, f. 2.), edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. For an account of the miracles imputed to Thomas Earl of Lancaster after his death see MS. Bibl. Egerton, No. 650, f. 51 et seq. and Brady, ii. 136. A memoir of this earl may be found in Sir Harris Nicolas's Siege of Carlaverock, p. 265.

At the same time, on Monday, in the feast of St. Peter, in the beginning of August, at night, Sir Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, by means of a drinking feast, cunningly contrived, which he gave the same evening to the constable, the officers of the Tower, and others who were there, escaped from the Tower of London by the help of a knotted rope ladder, and fled to Porchester, and there took ship and passed over the sea and put himself into the power of the Count of Hainault.[1] At the same time, on Thursday, the day after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, came the four burgesses who had followed the Court of the King to London, with a large company of men.

xvii. Nicholas of Farindon, mayor, neither by presentation nor election, but by will of the King.

Adam of Salisbury and John of Oxenford, sheriffs.

At this time, at the feast of St. Martin, and afterwards, there were several good men of

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[1] He owed his escape to the imprudence of Sir Stephen Segrave, the constable, and other officers of the Tower, whom Mortimer invited to a banquet and made intoxicated: for which Seagrave was removed from his office, and imprisoned, and Sir Walter Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, appointed in his room. (Rot. Claus. 17 Edw. II. m. 39.)

London and of other cities and towns in the land attacked by a wicked and ribbald clerk who had the royal commission, by name Thomas of Newbegging, who accused them of having spoken with Sir Roger Mortimer, and counselled his escape from the Tower. And at the feast of St. Nicholas, by the will of the King, Hamon Chickwell was made mayor,[1] and Nicholas of Farindon was removed from his office. In the same year, on St. Hillary's Day, the forest justices sat at Stratford. In the same year, at Lent, the King held his Parliament at Westminster, and then the King caused to be seized all the lands and houses which the Bishop of Hereford had, because the King accused him of having aided the Mortimers against him. And on the first Sunday of the Lent following a minister, whose name was Roger Wade, made a solemn enterment of himself as if he had been dead, and caused masses to be sung for his soul, and he and others in his company offered alms, so that many people wondered, and this he did because he did not trust any executors, and for this many of the clergy wished to deprive him of his living, which he had purchased for life, and he himself died soon after Easter.

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[1] By writ, dated 29 Nov. 17 Edw. II. See Rot. Pat. 17 Edw. II. p. 1, m. 10.

In the same year, at the feast of St. John, a discord arose between the King of France and the King of England for homage not having been done for the lands of Gascony, and for which reason the King of France ordered his people to seize the lands of Gascony; and then the King of England ordered thither the Earl of Kent, his brother, and others with him, to defend the land.

xviii. Hamon Chickwell, mayor.

Beneit Folsham and John Caustone, sheriffs.

At this time, with the help of Sir Hugh Despencer, on St. Michael's Day, the King seized in his own hand all the lands which the Queen had in England, and removed all her suite, French and other, and allowed her twenty shillings the day. In this year the Queen passed over sea to entreat for peace. At the feast of the Holy Cross, in May, Earl Warren, the Earl of Athol,[1] and other great men passed over with a hundred ships to the lands of Gascony, for which voyage those of London sent 140 armed men. At the same time, on Tuesday, that is to say, on the fourth of July, there escaped four persons from Newgate at the hour of noon to the Dominican Friars, and killed the porter,

[1] David de Strabolgie, 11th Earl of Athol, high constable of Scotland.

whose name was Westmill. And on the day of St. Bartholomew following the King was at Dover for three weeks with his Council to arrange his voyage, and had sent over his purveyors, horses, and treasure, and the King had gone aboard to cross over, but by advice of Hugh Despencer he changed his mind, and did not pass over. But he sent in his stead to do homage to the King of France Sir Edward of Windsor, his son and heir, on the Thursday following, before the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. In this year, at night, during the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, which happened to fall on a Sunday, ten persons escaped out of Newgate, of whom five were brought back, four made their escape to the Chuuch of the Holy Sepulchre and one to the Church of St. Bride, and afterwards they all forswore England.

xix. Hamon Chickwell, mayor.

Gilbert Mordon and John Coton, sheriffs.

At this time it was proclaimed by the King that none should carry letters from the Queen, nor from her son, the heir of England, who were then in the land of France, and if any should carry any letters, he and the person to whom it was sent should be taken up and brought before the King and his council. During this time the Queen wore simple garb

like a lady in mourning who had lost her husband, and the people pitied her much for the efforts which she had made to maintain peace. In this year, on the next Sunday before the day of the conversion of St. Paul, one Sir Roger Belers, a justice of the King and great lord, was killed near Leicester, over which event a great outcry arose, and many people were imprisoned.[1] At this time Sir Henry Beaumont and other great men and powerful were seized and imprisoned by the King because they did not wish to do the will of Sir Hugh Despencer the younger. Then the King, by advice of his counsellors, filled the Tower of London and other castles full of provisions. And Sir Hugh Despencer the younger caused all the carpenters, masons, and artists who were then in London and all round about to make on all the turrets and embrasures in the Tower, and at all the gates, barriers, and wooden towers, of the strongest material

[1] Roger de Belers was barbarously murdered in a valley near Reresby, being then very old, and one of the justices itinerant, by Eustace de Folville, and two of his brothers, whom he had threatened. He is charged with being oppressive and rapacious, and having got estates from other foundations for his own chantry founded by him at Kirby Belers for secular priests. (Nichol's Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 1, p. 21, and note.)

that could be found in England, also engines and siege machines and other kinds of apparatus at great cost, and gained nothing by it, for his plans were otherwise upset, and all this was done for fear of the arrival of the Queen and her company from abroad. In this year, two days before Candlemas, at night, St. Erkenwold was placed on his new pedestal in the Church of St. Paul's. Then the King ordered that William of Ermine, Bishop of Norwich,[1] should be held a traitor, and the King accused him of being to blame for the Queen and her son remaining in the lands of France. And the common people had much pity for the said William of Ermine, because he was a good man, and had laboured much to maintain the estate of the land. Then was the King at Dover, and messengers of the Pope came there to him, and they returned secretly with their answer so that no one knew their object nor the

[1] William de Ayreminne, Heyremin, Ermine, or Armine, was in so great esteem with Edward II. that he loaded him with preferments. He was made chancellor of England, and afterwards treasurer, at the request of the Queen Isabel, whom he had long privately assisted in her wicked contrivances against her husband. He was appointed bishop of Norwich, July 19, 1325. He died at his house at Charing by London, on Wednesday, March 27, 1336, and was buried in Norwich cathedral before the high altar.

answer they had got. In this year there was great dryness of rivers and fountains, so that there was great lack of water in several places. At this time, before the feast of St. John, the town of Royston, part of Wandlesworth, and the Abbey of Croxton,[1] near Leicester, were burnt, and other burnings took place at this time in England. At this time, for want of fresh water, the sea came up so far that the water of the Thames was brackish, wherefore many people complained that the beer was salt to taste. At that time, on St. Barnabas's Day, the English conquered the land of Gascony, which the King of France had robbed, so that many people were killed, wherefore the King caused to be proclaimed on St. Margaret's Day that no Frenchman should trade in England nor come into those parts, and in the said proclamation it was enacted that the Queen of England should not be called Queen. At this time all the English who were in France, a large number, were imprisoned in one day. At this time the said Edward, heir of England, and Isabella his mother, Queen of

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† This fire, which took place on St. Barnabas Day (11 June), was caused through the negligence of the plumber, who was then mending the leads. The church, cloisters, and adjoining houses were burnt to the ground. (Nichol's Leicestershire, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 153.)

England, gathered to themselves a great force of men and a large navy to come into England, with many people of Hainault. And the King commanded to assemble a great navy, to prevent the return of his son and the Queen and their company. But the English sailors did not wish to prevent their arrival, by reason of the great hate they had towards Sir Hugh le Despencer, and they determined to go away into Normandy, and tbey arrived there, and robbed and burnt to the great destruction of the land, though many of our Englishmen were killed there. And then on Wednesday before the feast of St. Michael, which fell on a Monday, the Queen of England and her son and Mortimer, with a great company of lords and armed men, arrived at Harwich and Orwell, in Essex, to destroy the enemies of the land.[1]

xx. Hamon Chickwell, mayor. Richard de Rothing,[2] taverner, and Roger Chancellor, sheriffs.

At this time on St. Michael's Day the Queen

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[1] Queen Isabella arrived at Harwich on the 24th September, 1326, where she was instantly joined by a large body of malecontents, notwithstanding the king's proclamation commanding all men to be ready to resist their landing. (Walsing. p. 123; Fœdera, vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 643, et seq. N. E.)

[2] Stowe says he new built the church of St James at Garlick Hithe, where he was buried.

Isabella and Sir Edward her son sent their letters to the citizens of London that they should help them to destroy the enemies of the land but they had no answer back of their willingness to do so, for fear of the King. Wherefore a letter was sent to London by the Queen and her son and was fixed at daybreak on the cross at Cheapside and copies of the letter besides on windows, to the effect that on Thursday in the feast of St. Denis the citizens should be ready with all their power to destroy the enemies of the land and chiefly Hugh be Despencer, for the common profit of all the realm and that the commonalty should send them their good will. Wherefore the commonalty, gainst the mayor and other great men of the city went to the Dominican friars of London on Wednesday before the feast of St. Luke which was then on a Saturday, and the mayor crying mercy, with joined hands went to the Guildhall and granted to the commons their demand, and the cry was made in Cheapside that the enemies of the King, Queen, and their son should at once quit the city, or stay at their peril. Accordingly on the same day at the hour of noon some people took arms and seized one John Marchal, burgess of the city, who was held as an enemy to the city and a spy of Sir Hugh le Despencer, in his house near Wallbrook and

took him to Cheapside, stripped and beheaded him. On the very same day and at the same hour came Sir Walter Stapleton, who was Bishop of Exeter, and in the year before Treasurer of the King, riding towards his house in Eldedeanslane to his dinner and there he was hailed as a traitor. And he hearing this rode off in flight towards St. Paul's Church, and was there met, pulled from his horse, and taken to Cheapside and there he was stripped and his head cut off. And one of his squires who was a strong man, and whose name was William Wall, fled and was arrested at London Bridge, taken back to Cheapside and beheaded, and another, John de Paddington guardian of the manor of the bishop aforesaid outside Temple-bar, was regarded in an evil light and was beheaded the same day in Cheapside. On the same day towards evening came the choir of St. Paul's and took the headless body of the said bishop and carried it to St. Paul's Church and some one told them that he had died under sentence, wherefore the body was taken to the church of St. Clement outside Temple-bar and those belonging to the church sent it outside, so that women and the wretchedly poor took the body which was naked (except that a woman gave it an old cloth to cover the belly), and burned it in a deserted place without making any hole in the earth, and the squire's

beside it quite naked, without the offices of priest or clerk. And the place is called Lawless Church.[1] On this night was a burgess robbed

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[1] On the king's departure from London, where he had unsuccessfully applied for a levy to take the field in his service, he retired westwards towards Bristol, with the intent of taking refuge in Ireland. This circumstance left the populace at liberty; and a number of mechanics of all kinds gathering together, took arms, seized the mayor, threatened to kill him if he would not swear to authorise and observe what they should require; and bound themselves by an association to put all to death, of whatsoever rank or condition they were, that should either oppose the queen or intrench on their liberties. Under pretence of this association they seized, Oct. 15, John Marshal, citizen of London, who had a post under the younger Despencer, cut off his head, plundered his goods, and then went to the bishop of Exeter's house, which they rifled, carrying off his plate, furniture, and other valuable effects. The bishop (whom the king had left guardian of the city) happened to be coming from his country house to town, and, being told of the tumult, summoned the mayor to surrender him the keys of the gates for his assurance. The mayor (Hamond de Chigwell) and the populace, incensed with the imperiousness and injustice of this demand, seized the bishop, and, without respect to his place or dignity, threw him from his horse, dragged him to the great cross in Cheapside, and there beheaded him, together with Sir Richard Stapledon his brother, William Walle, his nephew, and John de Padington, one of his gentlemen. The next day they killed the bishop's treasurer at Haliwell. "Memorandum quod

whose name was John Charlton. Likewise on

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idus Octobris, anno domini M°.CCC^mo. vicesimo sexto decollatus fuit dominus Walterus de Stapleton Episcopus Exon. in medio foro Civitatis London per communitatem ejusdem civitatis. Eodem die decollati fuerunt Johannes Marescallus civis ejusdem civitatis et duo armigeri prædicti episcopi. Et in crastino interfectus fuit thesaurarius prædicti episcopi apud Halliwelle extra muros." (MS. Cott. Faustina, A. VIII. f. 163.) Godwin informs us that they buried the bishop in a heap of sand at the back of his house, without Temple Bar. Walsingham says, they threw his body into the river; but the former account seems most consistent with popular malevolence and contempt. The mayor's devotion to the party of the queen was displayed by this act, which even the unbridled licence of the times cannot justify. He was graciously received by the queen, who thanked him "for his late bloody act, which was styled an excellent piece of justice." According to Walsingham, the reason for this animosity of the Londoners against the bishop was, that through his advice the king had fixed the courts of justices itinerant in the city of London, whereby criminals rarely escaped punishment. The queen and her son, when he came to the throne, appearing to regret this barbarous outrage, about six months afterwards caused the bishop's body to be removed to Exeter cathedral, where it was interred (with that of his brother) with due solemnity on the north side of the high altar. Nor was this the only reparation they were desirous of making for such an enormous offence. They instituted an inquiry into the circumstances of the murder, though after a lapse of three years, in consequence of which all those who were in any way concerned in it were condemned and executed.

Thursday following, the manor of Finsbury[1] and of Ivylane which belonged to Master Robert Baldock, Chancellor of the King, were robbed of wines and of all things that were in them and several other robberies took place in the city. Likewise on this same day was the commonalty of London armed and assembled at Leadenhall on Cornhill and the Constable of the Tower there granted to the commons Sir John Eltham, son of the King, and the children of Sir Roger Mortimer, Sir Maurice of Berkeley, Sir Bartholemew of Burghasche, and the other persons who were imprisoned in

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[1] The corporation of London holds a great portion of the manor of Finsbury, Fensbury, or Vynesbury, which abuts in part upon the city boundary, by virtue of a lease, dated 22 May 1315, from Robert de Baldok, prebendary of Haliwell and Finsbury, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, at the annual rent of 20*s*. The lease, which has been renewed from time to time, expired in the year 1867; and the corporation thus held the manor since 1315, or some still earlier period. The corporation appoints the stewards and other officers of the manorial courts; but the manor is not within the jurisdiction of the city. The Finsbury court leet and court baron were holden in the month of October in every year before the senior common pleader, to whose office the stewardship of the manor of Finsbury is incident. Municipal Corporation Report, London and Southwark, pp. 3, 136; and Maitland's London, vol. ii. 1369.

the Tower for the quarrel for which Sir Thomas of Lancaster and other great people were put to death, and those who were rescued were sworn to the commons to live and die with them in this quarrel and to maintain the estate of the city and the peace. And then were sworn and received into the protection of the city the Dean of St. Paul's, the Chancellor of Canterbury, the Dean of Arches, the Abbot of Westminster and of Stratford, all the religious and all the clerks and justices. At this time on the eve of St. Luke the table which Sir Thomas of Lancaster had painted and hung in St. Paul's Church was replaced on the pillar, which table of great strength had been removed from the pillar by a command from the King. At the same time the Dominican Friars took flight because they feared to be maltreated and injured because the commonalty had much opposed them for their proud conduct, inasmuch as they did not behave as friars should. At that time it was commonly said everywhere that Stephen Segrave, Bishop of London, had been found acting as spy with the others who were beheaded and with the justices and others who betook themselves elsewhere into hiding so that no one could find them. At that time no pleas were pleaded in the court of the official of Canterbury nor in the consistory nor before the commissary except

touching matrimony and wills, for fear of creating a disturbance.[1] At that time there was contrived a false letter which was read at the Guildhall in hearing of the people that the King and Queen were reconciled and that the enemies of the land were taken, which was quite untrue. At that time the King in company with his enemies took ship at Bristol so that none knew at that time what had become of him, and on Monday on the Eve of St. Simon and St. Jude. Sir Hugh le Despencer the elder was taken at Bristol, and there drawn, hanged, and beheaded, and his head sent to Winchester, for that he was Earl of Winchester.

[1] From the time of the bishop of Exeter's murder the city was in that excited state that the aldermen and principal citizens dared not oppose the proceedings of the mob, for fear of having their houses broken open, and their goods carried off by night; which was become an ordinary practice. No place, however sacred, was secure against their fury. They surprised the governor of the Tower, sir John Weston, set all the prisoners at liberty, and kept possession of that fortress in the name of Prince John of Eltham. John de Charleton, and many others, had their houses pillaged, and infinite mischiefs were done, not only within the city but in the neighbourhood. The officials and commissaries of the ecclesiastical courts were so terrified that they dared not hold a consistory for a year together; nor the mayor or sheriffs offer to hold their hustings and courts, or hear causes, during that time; an obstruction to justice never known before.

At that time, on Saturday, on the eve of the day of St Simon the Bishop, came the Bishop of Winchester, who had come from the Queen, to the Guildhall. And there he was received to become one of the commons, to live and die with them in the quarrel, and to maintain the franchise. And he brought letters from the Queen and her son that the commons should elect a mayor among them, for before there was no mayor except by the grace of the King, because the mayoralty was lost in an assize of justice. Accordingly thuy elected on the same day one Richard de Betoygne[1] to be mayor, who had then come from the Queen, and who had borne great persecution in the same year from the King and Sir Hugh le Despencer the younger. At the same time Sir Henry of Lancaster and other great men pursued the King in Wales, near Snowdon, so closely that the King gave up his enemies who had led him out of his realm and gave himself up to his loyal people, and there the enemies were taken—Sir Hugh le Despencer,

[1] The mayor (Hamond de Chigwell) was removed by command of the queen, and Richard de Betoyne and John de Gisors appointed guardians of the city, the former whereof was the next day (Nov. 16) sworn into the mayoralty at Westminster. Richard de Betoyne was a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, and M.P. for the city 1327-8. He was buried in the Grey Friars, Newgate Street, now Christ Church.

Sir Robert Baldock, and others in their company, and were brought to Hereford. Likewise, on the Monday following, the Earl of Arundel[1] was beheaded at Hereford, and on the Wednesday after Bernard of Spain, a wine merchant, was beheaded for treason at No Man's Land in London.[2] Likewise, on Monday, St. Catherine's Eve, Sir Hugh le Despencer the younger was drawn, hanged, and beheaded, and his bowels burnt at Hereford,[3] and one Symond

[1] Edmund Fitz-Alan, IX.—8 earl of Arundel. He was seized in Shropshire, with two other gentlemen named Daniel and Micheldene, and though chargeable of no crime, besides that of not deserting the king to join the rebels, the three were beheaded at Hereford, to gratify says Walsingham, the vindictive feelings of Mortimer, who hated them, especially the earl, whose estate at Clun he wanted.

[2] A wealthy merchant, concerned in the farming or collecting of the duty of two shillings a tun on wine, which in those days was thought a grievous burden, though laid only on foreign merchants, by their consent, and in lieu of privileges. He was dragged barefoot out of the city to No Man's Land (a piece of ground containing three acres, lying without the walls on the north part of the city between the land of the abbot of Westminster and the prior of St. John of Jerusalem), and there beheaded by the populace. Carte calls him "Anthony d'Espagne."

[3] He was hanged (Nov. 24) on a gibbet fifty feet high, and his head sent as an agreeable present to the citizens of London, who fixed it with great triumph upon London Bridge. His quarters were sent to other places. (Walsing. p. 125.)

Redinge, who had insulted the Queen, was drawn and hanged,[1] and one Master Robert Baldock, who was chancellor of the King, one of the greatest men of the land, had a similar fate. The bishop and prior of Hereford were put in prison.[2] Likewise, on Thursday after dinner on the second day before St Nicolas' Day, the head of Sir Hugh le Despencer the younger was carried in triumph through Cheapside to London Bridge, and there was the head fixed, and then was the King sent to the Castle of Kenilworth under the keeping of Sir Henry, Earl of Lancaster.[3] In this year the Queen and

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[1] He was one of the king's household, and executed for speaking too freely of the queen's conduct. (Chronicle of Thomas Rudborne, Monk of Winchester, MS. Harl. 156 f. 188b ; Walsing. p. 126.)

[2] Robert de Baldock, chancellor, to whom most of the miseries of the kingdom were imputed, having been brought from Hereford to London, and imprisoned in the bishop of Hereford's house, near Old Fish Street Hill, was taken thence by the mob, and dragged to Newgate, as a place of more security, but the unmerciful treatment he met with on the way caused his death there in a few days in great torment. (Walsing. p. 126.) He was buried in St Paul's Cathedral, May 2, 1327.

[3] By the force of bribes and the assistance of the Welsh, the King was taken, Nov. 16, with Robert de Baldok and Simon de Reding abovementioned, in or near the castle of Llantressan, and was soon after removed to Ledbury, and from thence, before the

her son came to London with a fine company of the great people of the land and of the burgesses of London on the Sunday next before Epiphany, to hold Parliament. Then on Wednesday, St. Hillary's Day, the Archbishop of Canterbury[1] read out at Westminster before all the barons of the land several articles against the King. Wherefore all the people granted and cried out that he should reign no longer, but that his son, the Duke of Guienne, should be made King. So bishops, abbots, priors, Earls, barons, knights, and burgesses were sent to him to Kenilworth Castle to hear his wish, if he was willing to assent to the coronation of his son and depose himself from the throne, and if not, the messengers were to give back their homage for all the land. Then when the messengers were with the King, on the Sunday before the feast of St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, it was cried in Cheapside that all who owed service at the coronation of the King, or who had clearly service to render, should go to the coronation of the new King, Sir Edward, Duke of Guienne,

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middle of December, to the castle of Kenilworth, where he remained all the winter in the custody of the Earl of Lancaster.

[1] Walter Reynolds, translated from Winchester 1 Oct. 1313, lord chancellor and lord treasurer; ob. 16 Nov. 1327.

on Sunday, Candlemas Eve. At the same time on Wednesday, in the feast of St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, Sir Walter Reynold, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached at the Guildhall in London, and seven bishops came with him, and there he took the oath with the other bishops, as the gentlemen had sworn before. And since the citizens of London had many accusations against the archbishop, the said archbishop allowed 50 tuns of wine to be given to the city, and besides he gave leave to each man to plead his cause against him on reasonable issues. And then was Sir Edward of Carnarvon sent to the Castle of Berkley from the Castle of Kenilworth for fear that he should be rescued by stratagem and the help of a Dommican friar,[1]

[1] Henry Earl of Lancaster, on account of the great humanity with which he treated his royal prisoner, having been suspected either of pitying his misfortunes, or of favouring the schemes formed for procuring his liberty, the Queen and Mortimer took the King out his custody, and sent him to Berkeley Castle (which was destined to be his last resting place), under the care of Sir Thomas de Berkeley, John de Maltravers, and sir Thomas de Gournay. The Dominicans all over England were very zealous in the King's cause; and Thomas Dunhead, one of that order, and an eloquent preacher, had conspired with many of them to restore him to liberty. Whether his late commission to the Pope (to whom he had been sent by Edward to solicit a divorce from Isabel), and the

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